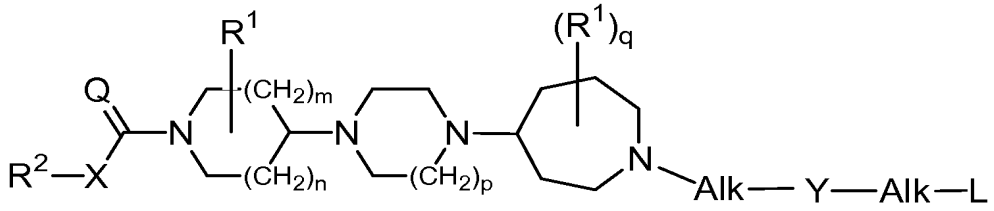
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A compound according to ~~the general~~ Formula (I)



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, or the *N*-oxide forms thereof ~~and prodrugs thereof~~, wherein :

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is ~~selected from the group of~~ Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or ~~and~~ di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, $-SO_2-$, >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is H , CN or nitro ;

each Alk is~~represents~~, independently from each other, a covalent bond; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more alkyl, phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl or ~~and~~ amino radicals;

L is ~~selected from the group of~~ hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, Ar^3-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, mono- or ~~and~~ di(alkyl)amino, mono-or ~~and~~ di(Ar^3)amino, Ar^3, Ar^3carbonyl, Het^2 or ~~and~~ Het^2carbonyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is ~~selected from the group of~~ halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or~~and~~ alkyloxy;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is~~selected from the group of~~ halo, nitro, amino, mono- or ~~and~~ di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl or ~~and~~ mono- or ~~and~~ di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Ar^3 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is~~selected from the group of~~ alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino or ~~and~~ cyano;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is ~~selected from the the group of~~ pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or ~~and~~ pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is ~~selected from the group of~~ quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or ~~and~~ benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is ~~selected from the group of~~ halo or ~~and~~ alkyl;

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is ~~selected from the group of~~ pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl or ~~and~~ triazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is ~~selected from the group of~~ benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromenyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or ~~and~~ benzothienyl; each radical optionally substituted with one or more

radicals that is ~~selected from the group of~~ Ar^1, Ar^1alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl or ~~and~~ alkyloxycarbonyl; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is~~selected from the group of~~ phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or ~~and~~ amino.

2. (Currently Amended) The [[A]] compound according to claim 1, wherein~~characterized in that~~

n is 1;

m is 1;

p is 1;

q is 0;

Q is O;

X is a covalent bond;

each R^1 is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)- ;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond

L is ~~selected from the group of~~ hydrogen, alkyloxy, Ar^3 or ~~and~~ $Het^{2;}$

Ar^1 is phenyl;

Ar^2 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals;

Ar^3 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is ~~selected from the group of~~ alkyl or ~~and~~ halo;

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is ~~selected from the group of~~ pyrazolyl, furanyl or ~~and~~ isoxazolyl, each radical optionally substituted with one or more alkyl radicals; and

alkyl is a straight hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more halo radicals.

3. (Currently Amended) The [[A]] compound according to claim~~Claim~~ 1 wherein R^1 is Ar^1methyl and attached to the 2-position or R^1 is Ar^1 and attached to the 3-position.

4. (Currently Amended) The [[A]] compound according to claim~~Claim~~ 1 wherein the R^2-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. (Currently Amended) The [[A]] compound according to claim~~Claim~~ 1 wherein p is 1.

6. (Currently Amended) The [[A]] compound according to claim~~Claim~~ 1 wherein Y is -C(=O)-.

7. (Currently Amended) The [[A]] compound according to claim~~Claim~~ 1 wherein Alk is a covalent bond.

8. (Currently Amended) The [[A]] compound according to claim~~Claim~~ 1 wherein L is Het^2.

9. (Canceled)

10. (Canceled)

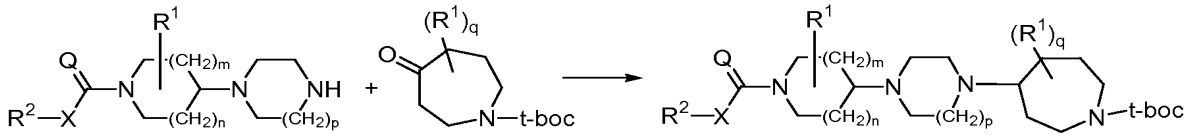
11. (Currently Amended) A method for the treatment ~~and/or prophylaxis~~ of a tachykinin mediated condition[[s]] comprising administering to a human in need of such treatment, ~~administration of~~ an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

12. (Currently Amended) A method for the treatment ~~and/or prophylaxis~~ of schizophrenia, emesis, anxiety, depression, irritable bowel syndrome ~~(IBS)~~, circadian rhythm disturbances, pain, neurogenic inflammation, asthma, micturition disorders, ~~such as urinary incontinence and~~ or nociception comprising, administering to a human in need of such treatment, ~~administration of~~ an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

13. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

14. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising mixing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

15. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I"): ~~in which an intermediate compound of Formula (II) is reacted with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein the radicals R^2, X, Q, R^1, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.~~



(II) (III) (I")

comprising reacting an intermediate compound of Formula (II) with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or alkyloxy;

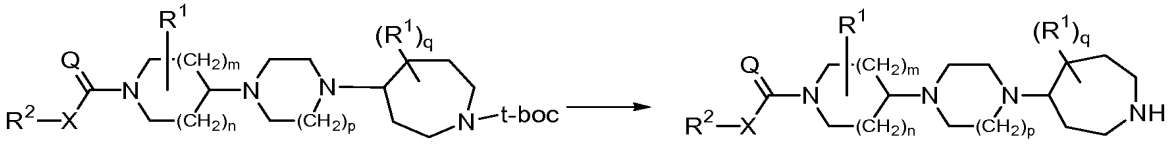
Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, nitro, amino, mono- or

di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- or di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is halo or alkyl;

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino.

16.(Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I'): ~~in which a final compound of Formula (I") is reductively hydrogenated, wherein the radicals R^2, X, Q, R^1, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.~~



(I") (I')

comprising reductively hydrogenating a compound of Formula (I"), wherein

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

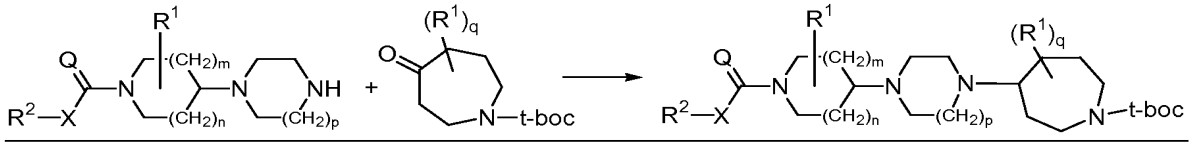
Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or alkyloxy;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, nitro, amino, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- or di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is halo or alkyl;

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino.

17. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I') comprising the ~~consecutive~~ steps of



(II) (III) (I")

reacting an intermediate compound of Formula (II) with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein

n is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2;

m is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0 or 1;

Q is O or NR^3;

X is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or $-NR^3-$;

each R^3 independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl or di(Ar^1)-alkyl;

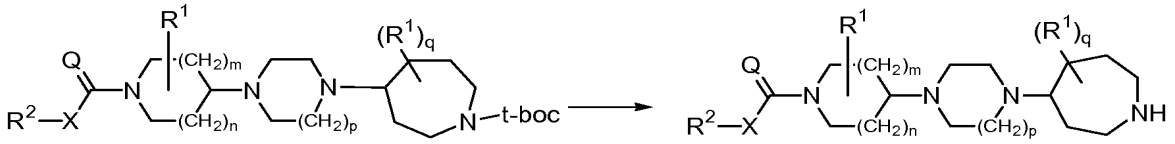
R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, di(Ar^2)alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl or alkyloxy;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, that is halo, nitro, amino, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- or di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

Het^1 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical that is quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical that is halo or alkyl; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals that is phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino; and



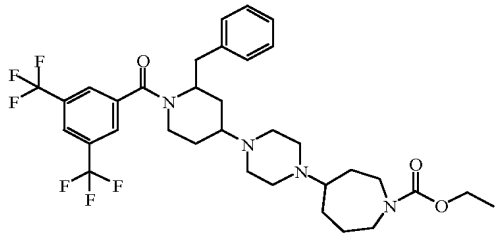
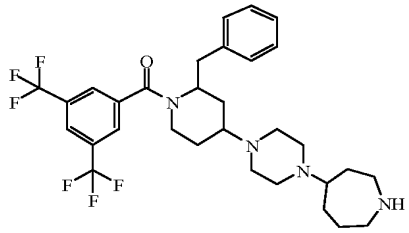
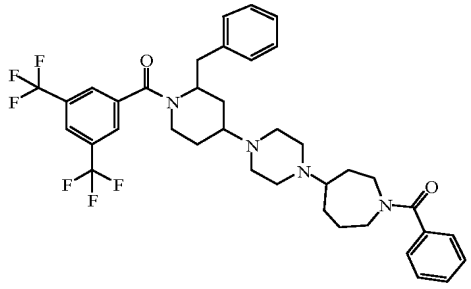
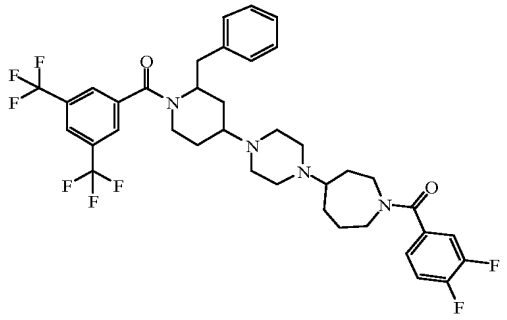
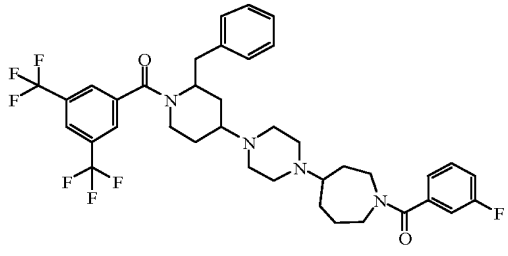
(I") (I')

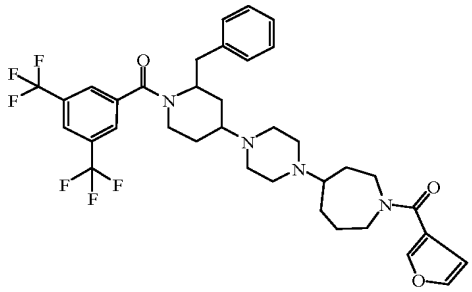
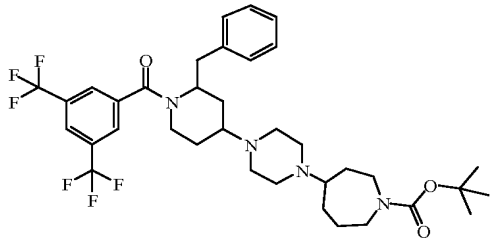
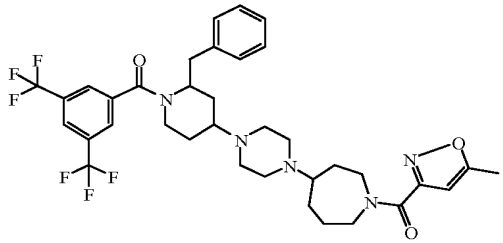
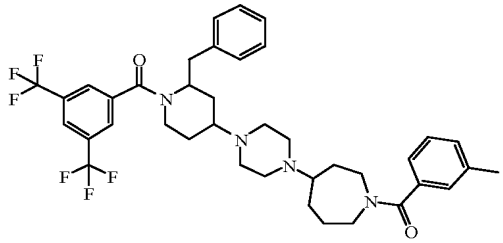
reductively hydrogenating the compound of Formula (I").

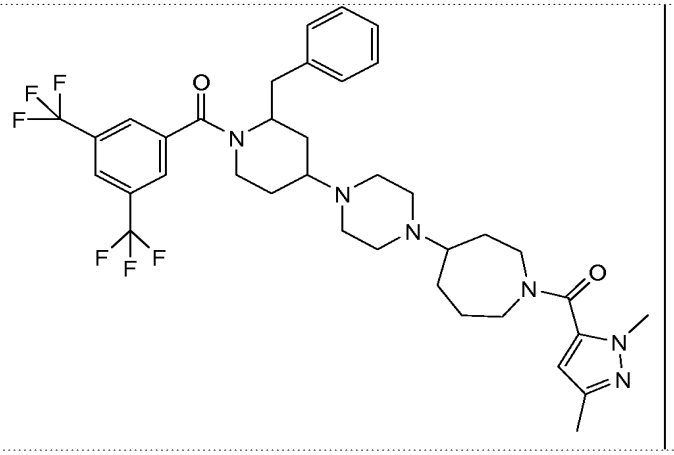
~~1) obtaining a compound of Formula (I") according to claim 15;~~

~~2) obtaining a compound of Formula (I') according to claim 16.~~

18. (Currently Amended) A compound that is~~select from the group consisting of~~

	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans

	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans
	2R-trans
or~~and~~	

	2R-trans.

19. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the micturition disorder is urinary incontinence.